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other and older peoples. While the articles contained in these volumes indicate much achievement in the interpretation of the Old Testament and the knowledge of the old-world religions, of which the Old Testament was the flower, they reveal still more clearly the immense field for work and research which still lies before the Semitic student and specifically the student of the Old Testament.

One who knew him cannot but picture to himself the great interest with which President Harper would have perused these volumes; not only because of their tribute to him (with all his knowledge of his own power, he was a very modest man and singularly shy about appropriating praise; at the same time the appreciation of his friends and colleagues always touched and pleased him deeply), but also because of the field covered by them, and the great opportunities for further research and new developments of scholarship suggested in them. I can well imagine how, as he looked over paper after paper, he would have gained new suggestions of work to be done, difficulties to be conquered, fields of knowledge to be opened up; for it was impossible for President Harper to take up anything without finding, especially on the practical side, newer and larger aspects of the theme, of which even those most familiar with it had not dreamed; and in this lay much of the stimulation and the charm of association with him.

JOHN P. PETERS

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
NEW YORK

Introduction to the Canonical Books of the Old Testament. By CARL CORNILL. Translated by G. H. Box. [Theological Translation Library, Vol. XXIII.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. Pp. xii+556. \$3.

Cornill's *Einleitung* holds a place among German books on Biblical Introduction corresponding to that held by Driver's *Introduction* among English works. It has run through five editions since its original appearance in 1891. The English translation is from the last edition. The treatment of the subject falls under two heads: first, Special Introduction, which forms the bulk of the book (462 pp.); second, General Introduction, including Canon and Text. A brief Appendix gives a chronological list of Old Testament literature, and the opening chapter of the book is devoted to the consideration of some important "Prolegomena." The author thus covers a wide range of territory within comparatively small space. When to this is added the fact that the type is large and clear, it will at once appear that the treatment is of necessity at times somewhat hurried and

superficial. This, however, adds to the readableness of the volume, and makes it better adapted to the needs of the average Bible student than is the more technical and thorough work of Driver.¹ It must be counted a serious defect in such a work, in its English dress at least, that the references to literature are so overwhelmingly to German authorities. This would be necessary were there no good, reliable works in English. But when such books as McNeile's *Ecclesiastes* and Harper's *Amos and Hosea* are not mentioned, and not a single English commentary on Isaiah appears, it is evident that the explanation must be sought elsewhere. The German tendency to ignore English scholarship should have been in this case corrected by the translator, for the sake of the book's greater efficiency.

The spirit and attitude of the author are reverent, but scientific and historical. His utterance is not marked by the caution so characteristic of Driver, but is rather bold and free. His conclusions, however, place him among the essentially conservative representatives of the modern school of historical interpreters. He has not given place to mythologizing and pan-Babylonian influences, nor does he recognize the all-pervasive power of "Jerahmeel." Among the more conservative of his results are his acceptance of the Ezra-Nehemiah narrative as essentially trustworthy in its present form, notwithstanding the objections of Hoonacker, Kusters, and Torrey; his defense of the unity of Zech., chaps. 9-14, which is placed *circa* 280 B. C.; his belief in the essential unity of Ecclesiastes, and his assignment to Deutero-Isaiah of chaps. 40-55 *in toto*, and of chaps. 56-66 to Duhm's Trito-Isaiah. The discussion of the Hexateuch problem follows the usual channels, except that opportunity is made to declare the recent attempts of Steuernagel, Erbt, and Cullen to push the composition of Deuteronomy back into the century preceding Josiah a failure. Budde's view that the J and E documents run through the Books of Judges and Samuel, is adopted. Chronicles is held to be of very little historical value as a source of information for early times. The Psalms are declared to be of post-exilic origin, and to have among them no Davidic elements, if indeed any pre-exilic survivals. Micah is given only chaps. 1-3, and these sermons are made to arise in connection with Sennacherib's invasion. Daniel is a unit and comes from the persecution by Antiochus Epiphanes; and Job belongs "to the latest period of Hebrew literature."

The treatment of Canon and Text under General Introduction is all that could be expected in the exceedingly limited space devoted to it. It furnishes good orientation and an incentive to further study. Attention is

¹ Driver has 20 more pages than Cornill, uses much smaller type and confines himself wholly to Special Introduction.

confined in the Special Introduction almost altogether to two things, the analysis and statement of the contents of the various books, and the effort to fix the dates of their origin. Other aspects of the Old Testament literature which well repay attention are practically ignored. But to the student who does not expect too much, this book may be highly recommended. It represents points of view not sufficiently familiar to English readers, and should commend itself to them by its fairness and freedom of spirit, its scientific method, and its essential sanity. As a companion volume to Driver's *Introduction*, it will be found eminently useful; but it can never displace Driver in the hands of the thorough student. The translation has been well done; it reproduces the original faithfully and also constitutes idiomatic English.

J. M. P. S.

The Bible under Trial. By REV. JAMES ORR, D.D., Professor of Apologetics and Systematic Theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1907. Pp. viii + 323. Second edition. Pp. 323. \$1.75.

This volume is made up of a series of papers prepared, the author says, "in response to urgent request as a popular apologetic series in defense of the Bible from the attacks made on it from different quarters." The papers are twelve in number. Some of the titles to these papers, but not all, give a good idea of the scope of the book, e. g., I. "The Present Day Trial of the Bible," III. "'Presuppositions' in Old Testament Criticism," IV. "'Settled Results' in Criticism," VI. "Archaeology as Searchlight," IX. "Oppositions of Science," XI. "Discrepancies and Difficulties."

The author's point of view is clearly brought out: he regards virtually all modern criticism as an attack upon the Bible. If the critic studies the book of Deuteronomy, for instance, and reaches the conclusion that it is a Mosaic production to which a later hand has added the story of the death of the great lawgiver (chap. 34), and possibly other minor matters here and there, he might be crowned with the honorable title *defensor fidei*. But should his verdict be that the book was produced in the age of Josiah to serve as the programme of his reformation, then his work becomes hostile to the Bible, and is to be opposed by all believers. If one studies the establishment of the kingdom (I Sam., chaps. 8-12), to take a case of a different kind, and recognizes two original sources, but so combined as to be complementary and thus tell the whole story, and nothing else, that criticism is legitimate. But should the student venture to declare that the accounts are independent and in part contradictory, then he must be classed among